

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS

Die Weltkarten-Konferenz in London im November, 1909. By Albrecht Penck. Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde. Berlin, 1910. Pp. 114-27.

This paper states briefly what was done at the international conference held in London in November, 1909, looking toward a map of the world on a uniform scale of 1:1,000,000. Starting with the inception of the idea at the Bern meeting of the International Geographic Congress in 1892, past efforts which have led to the present stage are reviewed. The main features of the resolutions adopted by the London Conference were:

That all nations participate in a world map of 1:1,000,000 scale with uniform symbols; that the size of the sheets be uniform; that each sheet cover 4 degrees of latitude and 6 degrees of longitude (except that north of 60° N. lat. and south of 60° S. lat. two or more sheets of the same zone may be united); that each sheet have an international designation, as North B 12; that the latitude of the sheets be represented on each side of the equator to latitude 88° by the letters A to V, and distinguished as "North" or "South"; that each polar chart be designated Z; that the longitude in units of 6° be represented by the numbers from 1 to 60, the count beginning 180° from Greenwich and proceeding from west to east; that in projection, the meridians be straight lines, and the parallels be arcs of which the middle points lie on the prolongation of the middle meridian; that the elevation of the land be represented by a color scale using 100-meter contour division lines for regions of ordinary relief.

In addition to these leading features the recommendations treat of a great many details upon which decisions were necessary in order to secure uniformity of results in the completed map.

While further consideration and conference will be necessary to determine who shall make the different maps, this conference has prepared the way for the adoption at an early date of a common plan of operations. This important enterprise now seems to be fully under way.

R. T. C.